

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

(ESTABLISHED 1873)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year,
In Advance.Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a
less period received.

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are generally honest and faithful; but persons who
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In remitting, subscribers should be careful to send to the
editor on the last page received, and specify any cor-
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dress.CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited
from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pen-
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hold matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive
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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 11, 1887.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

FROM GRAFTON TO McDOWELL.—By
Capt. E. E. Mott, 75th Ohio. This is an
account of the operations of the troops in
West Virginia in the summer and fall of
1861, and of the advance of Meade's Division
upon Stoneman, ending with the bloody
battle with Stoneman Jackson, near McDowell.SAILORS' CREEK.—An interesting ac-
count of Custer's Part in this battle. By F.
C. Robinson, 1st W. Va. Cav., Bridgeport, O.
THE 72d P.A.—From Falmouth to Gettysburg.
By Samuel Roberts, 72d Pa., Philadelphia,
Pa.BATON ROUGE.—How Breakin'g Tried
to Take It, but Failed. By W. H. Weber,
6th Mich., Lamona, Tex.THE CONFEDERATES IN ARIZONA.—
Operations in the Far West. By J. C. Hall,
Washington, Conn.ATKIN'S RAID.—A Graphic Sketch of
a Dashing Cavalry Exploit. By Capt. J. M.
Bly, 7th W. Va. Cav., West Jefferson, O.THE ARMY MAIL.—An interesting account
of the Postal Service during the war. By
Dr. A. Morris, Goshen, O.ACROSS THE PLAINS.—A Narrative of a
Wild Western Trip in 1867. By W. Thornton
Parker, late Acting Assistant Surgeon,
U. S. A., Newport, R. I.WOOD'S DIVISION AT MISSION RIDGE
—Its Prominence in Reaching the Crest. By
Gen. Aquila Wiley, Colonel, 41st Ohio,
Wooster, O.THE SAUNDERS RAID.—A Successful
Expedition Against the East Tennessee and
Virginia Railroad. By S. C. Fry, Battery
D, 3d Ohio L. A., La Crosse, Wis.WADSWELL FARM.—An Account of a Brick
Batons Fight. By Albert G. Brundage,
Colonel, 3d U. S. Cav., Fort Davis, Tex.ON TO RICHMOND.—A Graphic Narrative
of Capture and Captivity. By George B.
Crawford, Co. G, 1st W. Va., Weathersburg, W. Va.VANDERVEER'S BRIGADE.—Its Gallant
Conduct at Chickamauga. By S. P. Zehring,
Co. H, 25th Ohio, Germantown, O.HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.—The First Day-
and Charge. By J. H. E. Whitney, Sergeant,
Co. E, 9th N. Y., New York City.

CONVERSATION CLUB BADGE.

The above picture shows the exact size of
the elegant badge designed for the members of
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S Conversation
Club. It is made of coin silver, and makes
a very pretty ornament. We will send it to
any address on receipt of \$1.

THEY ARE ALL INVITED.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Are the old soldiers
outside of the G. A. R. invited to attend the
great reunion to be held in St. Louis in September?
There are a large number living here who are not
members. They ought not to be counted out now,
because they were not counted out at Belmont,
Smith, Stone River, Chickamauga and elsewhere.
We want to go there and meet the boys. Some of
us have not had an opportunity to join the G. A. R.,
some have lacked the money when they had the
opportunity, and some have simply neglected it.
But we all believe in the principles of the Order.—
N. K. Krieger, Center, Kan.Yes, you are all invited, and most heartily.
We want every man who wore the blue
honorably to go to St. Louis, whether he is
a member of the G. A. R. or not, and meet
with us. He will receive a warm welcome,
and be made thoroughly at home. So will
his wife and children, if he will bring them,
and also all his friends who sympathized
with the Union during the war, and did
what they could to secure the triumph of
our cause. We want everybody to feel free
to come, who were our friends during the
dark days, and are our friends now. It is
to be a grand Union jubilee—a meeting of
thanksgiving and praise for victory in war,
and for a united, prosperous and happy
country, as the result of that victory. All
who are in accord with this idea will find
St. Louis a pleasant place to be during the
National Encampment.

AT WORD OF COMMAND.

There is something exceedingly suggest-
ive in the remarkable promptness and
unanimity with which all the soldier-hating
press open fire on some special target. It
hints at some one behind them passing the
word down the line and furnishing them
with ammunition. This view is further
confirmed by the sameness of the arguments,
facts, figures, and frequently the language
employed by each.For example, last Winter, when the De-
pendent Pension Bill was under considera-
tion, they broke out all at once with tirades
against it, based on some so-called facts con-
nected with the passage of the general pen-
sion bill in 1818. Every one used the same
illustrations, every one garbled the facts
connected with past and recent pension
legislation the same way, and every one
used the same epithets in reviling all sol-
diers who desired the bill, and the people in
and out of Congress who favored it.Next we saw them all, with one accord,
begin abuse of the G. A. R. and Gen. Fair-
child, in order to distract public attention
from the flag episode and the St. Louis mat-
ter. Suddenly, last week, they began at-
tacking the Dependent Pension Bill, and the
means which are being employed to se-
cure an indorsement of it by the comrades
and its passage by Congress.They all, without exception, begin with
styling this "pension raid," and proceed
to belabor the G. A. R. for "conspiring"
to "bulldoze Congress." Then they raise a
old familiar cry about "bounty-jumpers,"
"shirks," "coffee-coolers," and end by de-
nouncing some mythical individuals as
"pension-sharks."The simultaneousness of this attack, and
the sameness of the arguments, phrases,
epithets used, show that this is a precon-
ceived movement by the enemies of soldiers
and of pensions, and that an organized effort
has been and is being made to defeat pen-
sion legislation by breaking down the G. A. R.
before the public and prejudicing the people
against every man who was in any sense a
spokesman or representative of the Order.This is the real reason of the extraordinary
maliciousness with which Gen. Fairchild has
been pursued by the yelping pack of soldier-
hating papers. They were deliberately set
on to him, like any other pack of mongrels,
by those who controlled them, and who did
it as a preliminary step in breaking down
the Dependent Pension Bill. The same is
true of the abuse showered upon Corporal
Tanner and other prominent G. A. R. men,
and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It is part
of the plot to cripple the Order in its efforts
to get justice for the veterans.Of course, the plot is already a failure.
The virulence of those in it has helped ex-
pose and defeat their object. They are, as a
rule, men who have sinister motives for any
course they adopt, and their sudden and
foaming hostility to everybody prominent
in the G. A. R. at once created suspicion.

"MILITARY" EXPENSES.

Under this head the Mugwump Boston

Herald says:
We are apt to think that we enjoy a great
advantage in this country in not being obliged to
support a great army. So we do. Our little army is
a mere bagatelle, compared with the armies of Eu-
rope. We have no jealous and powerful neighbors
just across the border looking for a pretext to go to
war, no millions of discontented people to be kept
in order by the strong hand. The latter is the chief
secret of European big armies. Foreign complica-
tions are good excuses for maintaining disciplined
bodies, whose real business is to hold the people
in check. Unhappy, indeed, would be the heads
which wear crowns in Europe but for the armies
which fence them in. But, though we have a very
small army, we have military expenses on a liberal
scale. The London Standard has been looking
into this matter, and it says: "The British Gov-
ernment is certainly not a model of economy in
military expenditure, and we hear a great deal
about the advantages which accrue to the United
States because they are not burdened with the
heavy cost of keeping up an army. The fact, how-
ever, is that, including the pensions, the expenditure
of the United States in connection with the
army is distinctly greater than that of this country."And still there are people who think our pension-
roll ought to be made a good longer, and among
them are those so intensely interested in the
welfare of our country that they urge the levy of high
taxes on the people to make them more prosperous.This sort of talk has no bearing whatever
on the real question.
It is sheer nonsense to insist upon com-
parisons of our pension-roll with those of
European countries, for the simple and very
adequate reason that no country in the
world ever had such an array of fighting
men in the world as we put into the field,
and no army ever did so much terrible fighting
and endured so many hardships.We fought more bloody battles and lost
more men killed in action than England has
fought and lost since the days of William
the Conqueror—since she has been a Nation,
in fact. Grant's campaigns against Vicks-
burg alone involved much more suffering,
more misery, more fighting, and more men
killed than England's whole share of the
Crimean War. The British troops in the
Crimea suffered less than Grant's men in
the swamps of the Mississippi, and the
fighting at the Alma, Balaklava,
Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol, was
not nearly so desperate and destructive of
human life as Sherman's attack on Chicka-
mauga Bayou, the battle of Fort Gibson, Ray-
mond, Jackson, and the siege of Vicksburg.
Yet Grant's forces were but a small portion
of the whole Union army, and the siege of
Vicksburg but an episode in the great war.As our war cost us more killed and wound-
ed than all the wars England ever fought,
the only proper comparison is to put all that
we have spent for pensions on account of it
alongside all that England has paid out for
pensions on account of all her wars. The
showing will be strongly in our favor, for
she has probably paid 20 times as much for
pensions, in proportion to the fighting done,
as we have.The soldier-hating Boston Herald says
that the Mugwumps "love the Good, the
True, and the Beautiful." That is the rea-
son it goes back on the veterans doubters.
We may be Good and True, but, alas, most
of us are no longer Beautiful.

ST. LOUIS AND THE UNION.

When talking about St. Louis being a
Southern city, it should be remembered all
the time that nowhere in the country were
there more devoted and courageous Unionists
than there. One of the very brightest chap-
ters in the history of the war is the story of
how these patriotic men, under the leader-
ship of Blair and Lyon, rescued their city
from the clutches of the Secessionists, saved
the great arsenal, and fastened Missouri
firmly for the Union. They had more to
contend with than people living in the
Northern cities ever realized. Frequently
they literally took their lives in their hands,
and at all times loyalty to the Union meant
loss of life-long friends, destruction of busi-
ness, and threats and insults to themselves
and families. The Secession conspirators
strained every nerve to place Missouri
alongside of South Carolina, and they had
the strongest reason to expect that they
would succeed in doing so. They had con-
trol of the Legislature, the Governor, Lieu-
tenant-Governor, and all the State officials.
The militia, the resources and credit of the
State were apparently all at the service of
the disunionists, who were bitter, arrogant
and unscrupulous. With these terrible odds
against them, the Union men of St. Louis
began the struggle for the Union, and carried
it forward to victory. The history of it,
told by an opponent of theirs—Col. Thomas
J. Sneed, editor of a Secession newspaper in
St. Louis, and afterward Adjutant-General
for Sterling Price—reads like one of Mac-
aulay's brilliant chapters on some stirring
episode in English history. Many of these
men will be there to welcome us. St. Louis
sent to the Union army some of the best reg-
iments that ever fired a musket. Who that
served with the Army of the Cumberland
does not remember with pride and affection
the "bull-headed Dutchmen" of the 2d Mo.,
who never seemed to understand that there
was such a thing as flinching or falling back,
no matter how hot the fire? There was the
splendid 15th Mo., too, which was just as
stubborn under fire, and the 23d Mo. There
was the 1st Mo., which stood side by side
with the 1st Kansas and 1st Iowa, at Wilson's
Creek, and received a glorious baptism of
fire; the splendid 6th Mo., Morgan L.
Smith's peerless fighters of the 8th Mo., the
dashing 4th Mo. Cav., and so on.Since the war, Union veterans and Union
citizens have flocked to St. Louis by tens of
thousands. There are eight large and
flourishing Posts in St. Louis, and in the
State of Missouri there are 250 Posts, with
nearly 12,000 comrades in good standing.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

The great bridge across the Mississippi by
which the railroads entering St. Louis from
the East gain admission, is one of the finest
works of the kind in the whole world. In
many of its features it has no parallel any-
where, and its construction was regarded
with great interest by the leading engineers
of the world. It was planned and built by
Capt. James B. Eads, who built the gunboats
used on the Western rivers, and afterward
constructed the jetties at the mouth of the
Mississippi. The work was begun in 1869.
The great difficulties to be encountered were
the width of the mighty river, the necessity
of a structure so high as to not interfere
with the extensive commerce that floats
upon its bosom, and the trouble of securing
a proper foundation in the deep alluvial
soil that forms its banks. Added to these,
of course, was the difficulty of getting the
immense amount of money required to de-
fray the expense.It was necessary to go down from 100 to
120 feet to find the bed-rock, and this work
was done by sinking enormous iron caissons,
in which the workmen labored, while the
treacherous sand and water were held off
by high atmospheric pressure. The work
was so exhausting that men could en-
dure it but a short time, and they were
troubled by an annoying malady, called,
for want of a better name, "the caisson
disease." Upon the foundation so ob-
tained were erected four immense piers of
granite and limestone. These support the
great spans, one of which is 520 feet long
and the other two 515 each. They have a
rise of 69 feet, which is sufficient to permit
the passage of steamboats at all stages of
water. The whole superstructure is of steel,
and it was the first time in the history of
the world that this metal was used for such
a structure. There are two roadways across
the bridge, one for carriages and one for rail-
roads. The latter enter the city by means
of a tunnel 4,800 feet long. The entire cost
was about \$12,000,000.The bridge is in itself a sight worth going
to St. Louis to see, and a view from its para-
pet is one of the very finest in the world.
Standing in its center and looking toward
the north one sees the mighty Mississippi,
the artery of the continent, roll out of the
horizon with its volume swollen by the tur-
bid waters which the Missouri has gathered
in a course of 3,000 miles and poured into
the "Father of Waters" at Alton, 20 miles
away. Stately steamboats, puffing tugs and
slow-moving rafts emerge from the northern
hollow and go with the rolling waters out
of sight underneath the rim of the sky to
the southward.To the eastward is the busy little city of
East St. Louis, and the almost boundless
plains of Illinois, ribbed with railroads, all
converging toward the great bridge. Trains
rush out under the feet of the observer,
with scream of whistles and thunder of
wheels, and presently are seen a score of
miles away, crawling through the yellow
cornfields like a queer, black worm with
white markings. Busy little towns, em-
bowed in trees, dot the level prairies as far
as the eye can reach. To the southward
the yellow tide of the Mississippi, with its
load of boats and rafts, rolls away and is
lost beyond the clouds. To the west isthe great city of St. Louis, with its stately
buildings, its roaring streets, its hum of in-
dustry, and its half million of active, push-
ing citizens.It is worth while going to St. Louis,
merely to stand on the great bridge in the
middle of a pleasant September afternoon,
and see all this.Some little attention was excited here last
week by the presentation to the President
of a communication from Charles Whitehead,
who subscribed himself "Chairman of the
Committee on Resolutions of the National
Veterans' Union Association of Des Moines,
Iowa," and inclosing resolutions adopted by
that association commending the veto of the
Dependent Pension Bill, and denouncing
the action of those who opposed the return
of the rebel flags and the visit of the Presi-
dent to St. Louis. In a letter to Gen. Rose-
crans, Whitehead asked him to present these
resolutions "in the name of at least 10,000
ex-Union soldiers of Iowa." It now trans-
pires that the "National Veterans' Associa-
tion" consists of barely 21 men who can be
considered to have served in the army, and
not more than four of these belong to the
G. A. R. This is about equal to the famous
three tailors of Tooley street, who issued the
manifesto beginning "We, the people of
England." There are more than 600 Union
ex-veterans in Des Moines alone.

ANOTHER REBEL SAINT.

When the ex-Confederate Chaplains were
extolling the "high Christian character" of
Howell Cobb at Ocean Grove last week, was
there no one present to remind them that this
particular "servant of the Lord" was next
to the infamous John H. Winder in guilty
responsibility for Andersonville? Howell
Cobb was the commander of the Department
of Georgia, and aided Winder in every way
to carry out his diabolical plans. The writer
frequently saw Howell Cobb, "the noble, true-
hearted, consistent Christian gentleman,"
riding around the stockade at Andersonville
during those terrible days in July and Aug-
ust, 1864, and gazing with unflinching eye
upon the awful misery existing there. This
"meek follower of Jesus," this "true lover
of the Lord," knew that a cartload of Irish
potatoes would save the lives of a thousand
men who were rotting with the scurvy; yet
his "Christian impulses" never prompted
him to send them in. He knew that a wagon-
load of rough planks to make shelter from
the broiling sun, would save another thou-
sand lives of the fever-beings; but "his
great Christian heart" never moved him to
supply them. He saw brats of guards from
his own regiments shooting men down for
reaching toward the dead-line for a cup of
clean water, and he encouraged them in it.
He saw men from his command hunt down
escaping prisoners with bloodhounds, and
he rewarded them for it. We get very weary
of this continual, sloppy adulation of the
"Christian characters" of Lee and Jackson.
When it comes to putting Howell Cobb on
a pedestal as a saint, patience ceases to be a
virtue.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the week ending Aug. 6, there
were received 754 original invalid cases;
383 widows; 4 war of 1812; 9 bounty land;
27 navy; 1 old war; 255 on account of Mexi-
can services; 2,517 applications for in-
crease; 731 reports and cases from Special
Examiners. The total number of letters
and blanks sent out was 30,422, and the to-
tal number of letters received was 9,751.Report of certificates issued during week
ending Aug. 6, 1887: Original, 733; in-
crease, 968; release, 115; restoration, 27; du-
plicate, 0; accrued, 105; arrears, 0; Act of
March 3, 1883, 1; Order of April 3, 1884, 6;
Act of March 3, 1885, 0; Order Oct. 7, 1885, 9;
Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 2; Supplemental Act
Aug. 4, 1886, 7; Mexican war, 156; total,
2,129. Reissue same date, 13.It has got among the Chaplains, too. They
have been holding a Reunion, to which the
Confederate Chaplains were invited, down at
Ocean Grove, and which was turned into a
blue-and-gray lovefeast the other night. As
usual on such occasions, the front, back, both
sides and all the trimming was gray, with
very little blue showing anywhere. The
evening was spent in eulogies of the "Chris-
tian character" of Lee, Stonewall Jackson,
D. A. P. Hill, Howell Cobb, A. H. Colquitt,
Kirby Smith, John B. Gordon, and other
rebel leaders. Will the reverend gentlemen
please say something about the mysterious
dispensation of Providence which set such
immaculate saints at the head of a wicked
conspiracy to perpetuate human slavery and
deluge a peaceful land with red-handed war?

PERSONAL.

Col. John H. Cochran, formerly of the 9th N. Y.,
and subsequently Colonel of a colored regiment,
and a member of the staff of Gen. R. D. Moseley,
has created a sensation by mysteriously disap-
pearing from his home in Newark, N. J., and office in
the freight department of the New Jersey Central
Railroad, where he was tracing clerk. He left the
following letter for a fellow clerk:FRIEND FAIRCHILD: I address you as a friend,
because you proved yourself such to me. I cannot
now explain my course to you, and you will not
be surprised. Please throw the mantle of
charity of which we read—ever my action and
will stand you here from one another.With many thanks for your kind offices in my
favor, believe me, yours, respectfully,
JOHN H. COCHRANE.Col. Cochran distinguished himself by gallant
conduct at Fredericksburg. He is 67 years old,
a prominent G. A. R. man, and has written several
war poems, which have given him much reputa-
tion.Gen. O. O. Howard has been lecturing on "Gen.
Grant" at the Chautauque Assembly at Long
Beach, Cal.
The citizens of Arizona have gotten up a magni-
ficent sword, costing over \$1,000, which they will
present to Gen. N. A. Miles, at Tucson, on the an-
niversary of the surrender of Geronimo. No precious
stones appear in its ornamentation. The scabbard
is of solid gold. One of its sides will be left plain
for the presentation inscription, etc. The other
side will be engraved with the following character-
istic scenes: First, the agency at San Carlos, on the
reservation, the Indians appearing in natural camp-
fire, around a campfire, and the cavalry and infantry
in pursuit of Indians; third, the fight, fourth,
the capture, Indians marched to Bowie Station,
where a train of cars stand in waiting for their re-
ception, and last is Geronimo's head, with bat on,
forming the point of the scabbard. This latter work
is done from Fly's photograph of Geronimo, and is
perfect to life. The blade is of Damascus steel, andwill be engraved with the name of Gen. Nelson A.
Miles and scroll work. The hilt will be of white
shark's skin braided in gold. The guard will be of
gold, emblematic of both cavalry and infantry. At
the extreme end of the guard, engraved in gold,
will be the head of Nathan, the son of Cocchee, a
mountain amethyst forming the end of the hilt.Gen. Edward Jarline, formerly of the 7th N. Y.,
has been in very poor health for several months.
Last week he was removed from his residence in
New York to pleasant rooms overlooking the sea
at Brighton Beach. It is hoped that he will re-
ceive great benefit from this.Gen. Sherman will read an interesting paper be-
fore the coming Reunion of the Society of the
Army of the Tennessee. He will attend the Na-
tional Encampment as a delegate from Missouri.Gen. Clinton B. Fisk is attending the Waterways
Convention at Salt Lake, Utah. He claims that
the Exhibition party will poll five times as many
votes next year as ever before, and says that he will
not take the nomination for President himself.Gen. R. R. Alger has gone to Europe, in com-
pany with General M. Depout and Henry R. Lee-
yard, in the interest of a big railroad scheme, for
which they expect to get \$7,000,000 from the En-
glish capitalists. Their intention is to build an en-
tirely new line from the Straits of Mackinac to
Minah, which will traverse one of the richest tim-
ber and mineral districts in the world.Gen. Abner D. Baird sailed for Europe last
Saturday, for the purpose of studying the Autumna
maneuvers of the European armies.Comrade John S. Bosworth, formerly of the 15th
Iowa, who has been for the last 16 years in the
War Department, and made a good record for
efficiency, resigned last week to go into the news-
paper business at Glenwood Springs, Col. Com-
rade Bosworth was a good soldier, and a pleasant
gentleman, whom we commend to the comrades
of Colorado. He is a practical printer, and before
coming to Washington was city editor of an Iowa
paper.Gen. Phil Sheridan will review the Pennsylvania
National Guard at its encampment at Mt. Gettysburg,
from Aug. 6 to 12.The court at San Francisco has ordered the
distribution of the estate of the late Gen. McDowell.
Besides the real estate there were some shares in a
Chicago sugar refining company, and of other in-
corporated companies.Gen. Jas. S. Robinson, Secretary of State of Ohio,
has gone to the upper lakes with Senator Sherman
for a two weeks' trip.

MUSTERED OUT.

GILBERT.—At Toluck, Mo., on July 30, Geo.
Gilbert, aged 55 years. He was a Corporal of Co.
C, 1st Mo. State Militia, and served his country
faithfully for three years. His mind had been con-
siderably affected for several years. He had been
trying for a pension for five years, and had been
notified only a few days before his death that his
claim was allowed. Mr. Gilbert was a worthy
member of Gen. H. Blair Post, and was buried by
his comrades.TYCONE.—At his residence in Fountain Prairie,
Columbia Co., Wis., Dexter Tycone, aged 60
years four months and 23 days. He was a mem-
ber of Co. B, 7th Wis., and contracted disease
which terminated his life.DETROIT.—At St. Charles, Minn., July 23, Eli
Denton, aged 97 years. Mr. Denton was a soldier
of the war of 1812, and was the last of the Plas-
burg, Sept. 11, 1814. He was drawing a small pen-
sion for his services. During the rebellion he per-
sisted in the State took no interest, or was
loyal to the flag. At his request Henry
Morton Post, No. 37, G. A. R., attended the funeral
in uniform, acting as pallbearer and escort.FLEMING.—In Quincy, Ill., July 27, of paralysis,
James E. Fleming, in the 62d year of his age.
Comrade Fleming was born in Fargur County,
Va., Oct. 16, 1825. He emigrated from there to
Illinois, and resided in the latter State for 30
years, and was a member of the G. A. R. He was
served with distinction until discharged from dis-
ability contracted at the battle of Vicksburg. He
was a charter member of John Wood Post, No. 96,
G. A. R., Department of Illinois, and was buried by
that organization.HIBBERT.—Col. Jefferson J. Hibbert, an ex-soldier
and prominent member of the G. A. R., died at Kan-
sas City, Mo., at 11:30 o'clock Tuesday night. His
death resulted from heat prostration, and was quite
sudden, although for two weeks past he had been
suffering considerably from a wound received while
in the army. Col. Hibbert was born at Minn. Co.,
O., in April, 1830, and was therefore but 57 years
than 67 years of age at the time of his death. He
graduated at an Ohio academy, and at the age of
19 entered Co. A, 23d Ohio. Soon after he was
made Corporal, and his promotion thereafter was
rapid. He became successively Corporal, Sergeant,
Orderly Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieu-
tenant and Colonel. The last promotion was re-
ceived before he was 23 years old. He was noted
for his valor upon the battlefield and the strict
discipline upon his men. He was present
during the sieges of Vicksburg, and his regiment was
the first to enter the city after its capitulation. He
served on the staff of Gen. Frank P. Blair for two
years, and was with Sherman in the march to the
sea, one of the most daring military exploits of
modern times. The deceased took part in 23 bat-
tles, in one of which he received a dangerous
wound, and from the effects of this he never re-
covered. In fact, this old wound was indirectly
the cause of his death, or it had so weakened his
constitution that it could not withstand the effects
of the extremely hot weather of the past week or
10 days. He was mustered out of service July 25,
1865, having served continuously for four years.
All his prominent were won by his heavy under-
fire and the efficient manner in which he handled
the regiment. The deceased was a member of the Army
of the Tennessee, and also of Kit Carson Post,
G. A. R., of Santa Fe, N. M. In the latter he held
the position of Adjutant.MILES.—At Craftsburg, Vt., July 16, Wm. Miles,
aged 75. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Co. D, 5th
Vt., for three years. He went through all the hard-
ships of his regiment until the battle of the Wilder-
ness, Va., May, 1864, when he was wounded in the
arm and hip, but returned to his regiment in the
Fall, and was discharged June, 1865, for disability
on account of said wound. He also had four sons
in the army, all for three years. One died of
disease contracted, one at Andersonville Prison, and
the other two re-enlisted and were discharged at
the close of the war in 1865. He was a member of
Plint Post, No. 15, Craftsburg, Vt.WAHLBERG.—Died in hospital of the National
Military Home, Ohio, July 27, of heart disease,
Clement Wahlberg, of Co. G, 23d Ind., age 52.
He served four years in the war, and was a mem-
ber of Veteran Post, No. 5, G. A. R.PHILLIPS.—LUNG—BROOKS—STEVENS.—In ac-
cordance with instructions of Great Post, No. 37, I have
the honor to report to you for publication the fol-
lowing-named comrades of Great Post who have
recently died: Deion Phillips, Lieutenant-Colonel,
25th Mich.; John G. Lusk, private, Co. I, 5th Mich.;
S. D. Briggs, Corporal, Co. G, 16th N. Y.; James A.
Stevens, private, Co. H, 25th Mich.;
Donald Day, Adjutant, Kalamazoo, Mich.CURTIS.—Her home in Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug.
4, of disease of the heart, Eunice Clarke Curtis,
wife of Gen. N. M. Curtis. She was born in Spring-
field, Ill., and was 92 years old.WORSLEY.—At his home in Fosterbrook, N. Y.,
Aug. 4, aged 67, Parson Worsley, "the Union Spythrough the Union lines he conducted the
disguised with the trip, and she returned to Mosby
convicted of the loyalty of Worsley. Mosby was
not, however, convinced, and at one time placed
Worsley's life was saved. Afterward Mosby became
his firm friend, fighting a duel with a nephew of
Gen. Lee because of it. Lee had set a guncap upon
Worsley and had condemned him as a spy. On
two occasions Worsley furnished information by
which the Federal forces were enabled to surround
the house in which Mosby was quartered, but the
dashing rebel cut his way out and escaped. On
several occasions he got information of intended
raids upon Washington in time to allow the author-
ities to mass their forces and save the Capital. At
the time of the assassination of President Lincoln
Worsley received command of a squad of detec-
tives, and when Booth was killed he retired to
private life. For the past 10 years he has run a
park restaurant in the Bradford oil fields.

SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT.

